

FESENKO, D., inzh.

Increase the efficiency of the production enterprises of road  
construction units. Avt.dor. 27 no.12:22-23 D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

FESSEN, E.G.

(1) The crystal structure of zoisite. E. G. Fessenko, I. M. Ruzanov, and N. V. Belov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 102, 278-8 (1956).—The structure of zoisite ( $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})$ ) was detd. from x-ray diagrams of colorless crystals in which the Fe content is negligible. The following values were obtained:  $a = 16.20$ ,  $b = 5.60$ , and  $c = 10.14$  kX; the space group is  $D_{2h} = Pnma$ , and the unit cell contains 4 mols. These values agree with earlier data ( $C.A.$  49, 6787a). The interat. distances are given as: Si—O, 1.63–1.70 kX; in the Si tetrahedra O—O, 2.62–2.82 kX; Al—O, in the base columns, 1.93–2.01 kX, and in the octahedra, 1.70–2.08 kX. The valence angle Si—O—Si in the diortho group is  $161^\circ$ . I. Rostov Leach.

CH (2)

RM

FESSENKO, Fridrikh Dmitriyevich; LUDSKOV, B.P., red.; BABICHEVA, V.V., tekhn.  
red.

[Organization of accounting machine centers and offices in commerce]  
Organizatsiia mashinoschetnykh stantsii i biuro v trgovle. Moskva,  
Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-ry. 1957. 120 p. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Machine accounting)

FESENKO, F. D.  
MAKAROV, A.; FESENKO, F. (Khar'kov).

A book about machine accounting ("Organisation of the machine accounting of trade operations" by V.I. Isakov. Reviewed by A. Makarov, F. Fesenko).  
Sov. terg. no.12:45-47 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Machine accounting)  
(Isakov, V.I.)

SITALO, M.V.; FESENKO, G.A.; SITALO, V.M.

Improvement of technological flow sheets and automation of operations  
in the coal preparation plant. Koks i khim. no.5:14-18 '63.  
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for M.Sitalo, Fesenko).
2. Zaporozhskiy filial Instituta avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR (for V.Sitalo).

(Zaporozh'ye--Coal preparation plants)

SITALO, V.M.; KUDRYASHOV, A.N.; NESTEROV, V.V.; FESENKO, G.A.

Automation of the pyramid-shaped thickener. Koks i khim. no.10:  
13-17 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Zaporozhskiy filial Instituta avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR (for Sitalo, Kudryashov). 2. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR (for Nesterov). 3. Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Fesenko).

ACCESSION NR: AT4045010

S/0000/64/000/000/0160/0164

AUTHOR: Chizh, V. A.; Rudoy, V. S.; Rulla, N. V.; Chekmarev, I. A.; Fesenko, G. M.; Nesterova, N. N.

TITLE: Quality control of high-alloy austenitic steel ingots by the method of Gamma-defectoscopy

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme izpol'zovaniye atomnoy energii. Kiev, 1961. Radiatsionnaya avtomatika, izotopy\* i yadernyye izlucheniya v nauke i tekhnike (Radiation automation control systems; isotopes, and nuclear radiation in science and technology); doklady\* soveshchaniya. Kiev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1964, 160-164

TOPIC TAGS: steel ingot, steel casting, steel forging, high alloy steel, austenitic steel, steel ingot structure, steel ingot defect, ingot defect detection, Gamma defectoscopy

ABSTRACT: Air bubbles, porosities and blow holes are common defects in ingots of high-alloy austenitic steel. Because of the low plasticity of such steel at high temperatures, these defects lead to cracks and porosity and even to complete rupture of the ingot during forging and rolling. In order to facilitate the detection of such defects in steel ingots, the authors tested the method of  $\gamma$ -defectoscopy and compared the results with the behavior of the ingots during forging. Eleven

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ACCESSION NR: AT4045010

Ingots (80 x 270 mm) were examined by transillumination with X-rays from Co-60, revealing deep bubbles and porosities in nearly all cases. During subsequent forging to a diameter of 40-43 mm (3-5 forgings with a 350-kg pneumatic hammer at 1150-1180C), the 2 ingots with the deepest bubbles broke completely, and several others showed defective behavior, thus confirming the effectiveness and accuracy of the X-defectoscopic technique. Finally, sections (3 cylindrical and 5 conical) were cut from the ingots and the compressibility was tested. The maximal critical compression (10%) was obtained in a section which was free of defects, showing that the plasticity is decreased by both bubbles and porosity. The authors conclude that quality control by this method will permit establishment of maximal permissible limits for defects in steel ingots, which is of particular importance in the case of ingots intended for pipe manufacture. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



ACCESSION NR: AR4018343

8/0137/64/000/001/1121/1121

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11784

AUTHOR: Alferova, N. S.; Devterov, V. M.; Fesenko, G. M.

TITLE: Heat-treatment of EI852 steel in the production of pipe

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo trub. Vy\*p. 9, M., Metallurgizdat, 1963, 106-113

TOPIC TAGS: Steel processing, pipe-rolling, EI852 steel, heat treatment, structural conversion, steel hardness

TRANSLATION: For the purpose of determining the optimum schedule of heat-treating EI852 steel composed (in%) of C 0.10-0.15; Si 1.4-2.1; Cr 12-14, Mo 1.2-2.0, Mn less than 0.6, Ni less than 0.5, which is used extensively in the production of pipe, structural conversions and changes in the hardness of hot and cold-rolled pipe of this steel with hardening at 800-1,200° were studied. The critical point of EI852 steel, beginning with which, during heating, there takes place a partial conversion of ferrite-carbide mixture into austenite, equal to approximately 925 degrees. To obtain satisfactory plasticity in longitudinal and lateral directions, to remove percussion marks of hot-rolled Me and to form the structure of grainy

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ACCESSION NR: AR4018343

perlite in the sections of products of conversion of austenite, for hot-rolled pipe of B1852 steel, it is recommended to use double heat-treatment according to the following schedule: heating from 1,000-1,050 degrees, with subsequent drawing at 800-820 degrees. It is recommended to use drawing at 800-830 degrees with a time interval of more than one hour as a form of intermediate heat treatment for cold-rolled pipe.

SUB CODE: 13, MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

FESENKO, I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Observe crop rotations. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10  
no.1:17 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moldavskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.

FESENKO, I.A.

DOLGOPOLOV, N.N.; BEZHUKOV, P.L., redaktor; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., redaktor;  
GIMMEL'FARB, B.H., redaktor; IVANOV, A.A., redaktor; STRAKHOV, N.M.,  
akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; ~~FESENKO, I.A.~~, redaktor; ASTROV,  
A.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; AUZAN, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems in the geology of agronomic minerals] Voprosy geologii  
agronomicheskikh rud. Moskva, 1956. 239 p. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk  
(Geology, Economic) (Fertilizers and manures)

FESENKO, I.A.; BEYMAN, Ye.G.

Methodological associations help the biology teachers.  
Biol. v shkole no.4:37-38 J1-Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Novosibirskiy oblastnoy institut usovershenstvovaniya  
uchiteley.

(Novosibirsk Province--Biology--Study and teaching)

BOYKEVICH, Mikhail Ivanovich; KARVATSKIY, S.B., inzh., retsenzent; PESENKO,  
I.A., inzh., retsenzent; MARENKOVA, G.I., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Reception and checking-out of centralized traffic control devices;  
experience of communication workers of the Stalin Railroad] Priemka i  
regulirovka ustroystv dispetcherskoi tsentralizatsii; opyt kollektiva  
svyazistov Stalinskoi dorogi. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko poligr. ob"edi-  
denie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 29 p. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Railroads--Signalin--Centralized traffic control)  
(Railroads--Electronic equipment)

FESENKO, I.F., ofitser

Transverse azimuthal scale. Vest. Vozd. Fl. 37 no.1:87 J '55.  
(MIRA 16:8)

FESHENKO, I.P.

Experience in carrying out antituberculosis measures in  
Namangan Province, Uzbek S.S.R. Probl. tub. 34 no.1:7-8 Ja-F '56 (MIRA 9:5)

1. Iz Oblastnogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera v Namangane.  
(TUBERCULOSIS, prev. and control  
in Russia, Uzbek SSR)



FESENKO, I.F.

Work of a collective farm tuberculosis sanatorium. Sbor. trud. Uz.  
nauch.-issl. tub. inst. 3:196-198 '57. (MIRA 14:5)  
(TYURYA-KURGAN DISTRICT--TUBERCULOSIS--HOSPITALS AND SANATORIALS)

PESENKO, I.F.

Tuberculosis care in Namangan Province. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.6:  
15-16 Je '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy oblastnym tuberkuleznym dispanserom Naman-  
ganskoy oblasti.

(NAMANGAN PROVINCE--TUBERCULOSIS)

ALIMOV, Sh. A., prof.; VOLOKHVYANSKIY, A.M., kand. med. nauk; FESENKO, I.F.

Collective farm tuberculosis sanatoria in the Uzbek S. S. R. Probl.  
tub. 36 no.8:3-5 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta  
(dir. Sh. A. Alimov).  
(UZBEKISTAN--TUBERCULOSIS--HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS)

FESENKO, I.I.

Effect of the surgical treatment of thyrotoxicosis on the basal metabolism and electrical sensitivity of the eye [with summary in English]. Vrach.delo no.9:105-107 8 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - dotsent K.A.Muzyka) Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (BASAL METABOLISM) (CHRONAXIA) (EYE)

BELOUS, I.F. [Bilous, I.F.], red.; BOGDANOV, O.P. [Bohdanov, O.P.], red.;  
GUCHEK, I.V. [Huchek, I.V.], red.; MARCHENKO, I.K., red.; SIROTA,  
M.I., red.; STEPANOV, T.K., red.; FEDCHUN, O.K., red.; FESENKO,  
I.K., red.; SLUCHANSKIY, Sh. [Sluchans'kyi, Sh.], tekhred.

[The economy of Chernovtsy Province; statistical collection]  
Narodne gospodarstvo Chernivets'koi oblasti; statystychnyi  
zbirnyk. Chernivtsi, 1959. 171 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Chernovtsy (Province) Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye.  
(Chernovtsy Province--Economic conditions)

FESENKO, I.P.

Use of linetol for treating cerebral atherosclerosis under  
polyclinical conditions. Sov.Med. 27 no.7:93-94 JI'63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz poliklinicheskogo otdeleniya Chernigovskoy oblastnoy  
bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach N.M.Kononenko)  
(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (LINSEED OIL---THERAPEUTIC USE)

FESENKO, I.S., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Case of gigantic ureteroceles. Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.5:55-57 My '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

FESENKO, L.M.

Changes in the basal metabolism of patients with breast cancer.  
Vop. onk. 8 no.12:78-80 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii, radiologii  
i onkologii Ministerstva zdравoothdeleniya RSFSR (dir. - P.N.  
Snegirev.)



9.2540

S/196/61/000/012/019/029  
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Fesenko, M.N.

TITLE: The use of semiconductor devices for voltage control  
of d.c. and a.c. generators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,  
no.12, 1961, 13, abstract 12I 91. (Vestn.  
elektroprom-sti, no.7, 1961, 40-44)

TEXT: Semiconductor self-excitation systems for d.c. and  
a.c. generators are considered, also the design of the components.  
A method proposed for designing a transistor field circuit can be  
used to construct the generator characteristics and to determine  
the control signal of the transistor which ensures self-  
excitation and that the voltage is maintained constant. It  
follows from comparison of characteristics and from the  
calculations that the inclusion of a transistor introduces no  
major change into the process of self-excitation of a generator.  
A circuit is given of a measuring device in the form of non-  
linear bridges using transistors and a silicon stabilatron;

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The use of semiconductor devices...

S/196/61/000/012/019/029  
E194/E155

this differs from existing circuits in that it contains not one but two non-linear elements. The use of a silicon stabilatron in the measuring device reduces to a minimum the effects on the characteristics of the measuring device of changes in transistor properties that result from changes in ambient temperature. Moreover, as the change in control signal is step-wise, there is a great increase in sensitivity of the measuring device. A procedure proposed for designing the measuring device ensures good agreement with experiment. Several possible schematic diagrams for contactless voltage regulators for d.c. and a.c. generators are considered. The voltage regulators which are developed for a.c. differ from existing ones in that the control device is a three-phase controlled rectifier using semiconductor diodes and transistors, which is simultaneously controlled by an electromagnetic relay or non-linear bridge with controlled transistors. Operation of the contactless voltage regulator was checked on a model of a voltage regulator for a d.c. generator type ПН-28.5 (PN-28.5) of 3 kW, 110 V. It was found that when rated load was switched on or off the transient process was

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E194/E155

completed in 0.04 - 0.06 seconds. Voltage pulsation on the generator terminals, without the use of filters, did not exceed  $\pm 5\%$  of rated voltage; the accuracy with which the voltage was maintained constant was within  $\pm 0.5 - 1\%$ . Change in ambient temperature over a wide range ( $\pm 50^\circ\text{C}$ ) had no important influence on the accuracy of voltage control or the character of the processes.

8 figures. 2 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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Card 3/3

*FESENKO, M.N.*

SOV/110-58-9-2/20

AUTHORS: Zdrok, A.G. (Candidate of Technical Science) and  
Fesenko, M.N. (Engineer)

TITLE: The use of Transistors in Voltage-regulator circuits  
(O primeneni kristallicheskikh triodov v skhemakh  
regulirovaniya napryazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 9, pp 4-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Now that high-power germanium rectifiers are being manufactured, voltage regulators based on semi-conducting amplifiers can be made. Current/voltage curves for triode types P4 and P8 are given in Fig 1. The internal resistance of high-output germanium triodes varies over wide limits and they can be used to control the excitation of a generator by acting as variable resistors. Voltage-control circuits for d.c. generators with independent triode control are shown in Fig 2; the transistors are used as variable resistors in the field circuit. An expression is derived for the maximum power output of the transistors. These circuits are suitable for manual control; other circuits are required for automatic control. Although vibration-type regulators have a number of defects they

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SOV/110-58-9-2/20

The use of Transistors in Voltage-regulator Circuits

are quick and accurate in operation. By using a transistor as the controlling element, the good qualities of vibrating regulators can be taken advantage of by using them as measuring devices. An automatic voltage-control circuit using transistors actuated by a vibrating regulator is shown in Fig 3; here a polarising relay is used as the vibrating regulator. However, it is shown that the transistors currently available can be used for direct control of field current only in low-voltage generators. There are a number of contactless automatic voltage-control circuits. In those shown in Figs 2 and 3 the potential difference between the emitter and the base must alter with the armature speed or the load. This can be effected by a measuring device embodying a transistor and three linear resistors, connected as shown in Fig 4. A graph of the relationship between control and output voltage for this circuit with given values of the different resistors is given in Fig 5. If this measuring device is connected to the generator output terminals and the output is applied to a rectifier in the field circuit, the generator voltage can be made

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SOV/110-58-9-2/20  
The use of Transistors in Voltage-regulator Circuits

stable when the armature speed or load alters. A circuit of this kind is seen in Fig 6 and its operation is explained. As the voltage on the generator terminals increases, the output voltage of the measuring device is reduced; this increases the internal resistance of the corresponding triode, so reducing the field current. The applicability of circuits embodying transistors may be extended by the use of amplidynes. Fig 7 shows an automatic voltage-regulation circuit for a d.c. generator. The field winding is supplied with rectified a.c. An amplidyne is connected in the a.c. input circuit and the measuring circuit shown in Fig 4 is applied to the d.c. winding. An automatic voltage-control circuit suitable for an a.c. generator is shown in Fig 8; it was used to control the output of a three-phase 10 kVA, 230 V generator. It is concluded that transistors can be widely used in automatic voltage-control circuits for d.c. and a.c. generators. Automatic voltage-controllers based on transistors will be lighter, smaller, faster and more reliable than those now in use. The best results

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SOV/110-58-9-2/20

• The use of Transistors in Voltage-regulator Circuits

are obtained by combining transistors with magnetic and electro-magnetic amplifiers. An appendix includes test results on a voltage-control circuit including a vibrating regulator (Fig 3) for a d.c. generator of 1.5 kW 28 V and of a contactless regulator (Fig 6) for an automobile generator of 350 W and 14 V. Oscillograms illustrating the operation of the voltage-regulator with vibrating control are reproduced in Fig 9, for various conditions of operation. Oscillograms of the contactless regulator appear in Fig 10. These oscillograms and the results of a number of other investigations show that when

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• The use of Transistors in Voltage-regulator Circuits

the load is raised from zero to the rated value the output voltage falls by about 2%. As the generator speed rises from 1200 to 3500 r.p.m. the output voltage alters by 3 - 5%.

There are 10 figures, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1958

1. Voltage regulator--Circuits
2. Transistors--Applications
3. Voltage regulators--Performance
4. Control systems--Applications

Card 5/5



FESENKO, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk (Moskva)

Method for cutting off the forcing of a transient.

Elektrichestvo no.6:58-61 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Electric driving)

(Rolling mills--Electric driving)

L 36286-65 EWT(1)/EEC(1)-2/EWG(m)/T/EEC(b)-2/EW(h) Pm-4/Pz-6/Peb IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5008164

S/0286/65/000/005/0039/0040

AUTHOR: Fesenko, M. N.

TITLE: A controlled rectifier using a semiconductor triode. Class 21, No. 168759

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 39-40

TCPIC TAGS: rectifier, signal shaping, phase inverter

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a controlled rectifier using a semiconductor triode with a control signal shaping unit and a regulated phase inverter included in the triode control circuit (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). The design is intended to increase the rectifier efficiency and to simplify the control signal shaping unit. A ladder network, consisting of a limiting resistor and a bilateral clipper made in the form of anti-parallelly connected diodes, is connected between the phase inverter and the input of the semiconductor triode, serving as the shaping unit. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Nov61

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

L 17690-66

ACI. NRI AP6006338

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0059/0059

INVENTOR: Fesenko. M. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reversible composite transistor. Class 21, No. 177990

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztzy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 59

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: The reversible composite transistor shown in Fig. 1 consists of two PNP power transistors connected in parallel but with the collector of one connected to

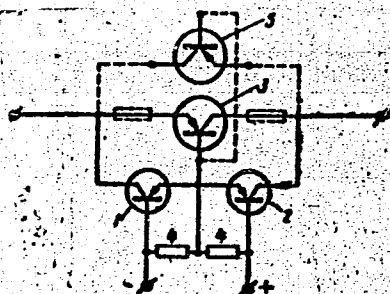


Fig. 1 Composite reversible transistor

1, 2 - Control transistors;  
3, 5 - power transistors;  
4 - resistors.

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UDC: 621.382.333.34

L 17690-66

ACC NR: AP6006338

the emitter of the other. To control the operating mode of the composite power transistor, two control transistors are added, one shunting the collector-base and the other, the emitter-base junction of the power transistor. Both emitters of the control transistors are connected to the bases of the power transistors. Two resistors or diodes are placed between the bases of the control transistors and the bases of the power transistors. The compound reversible transistor obtained in this manner is symmetrical. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. (BD)

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul64/ ATD PRESS: 4209

Card 2/2

DATSKO, V.G., doktor khim. nauk; PONOMAREV, N.F., doktor khim. nauk; FESENKO,  
N.G., kand.khim. nauk; ERAZHNIKOVA, L.V., kand.khim.nauk

The 17th hydrochemical conference. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.6:695 '63.  
(MIRA 17:2)

SOLOMIN, Gennadiy Anatol'yevich; FESENKO, N.G., kand. khim. nauk,  
otv. red.; DRAGUNOV, E.S., red.

[Methods for determining the redox potential and  $p^H$  of  
sedimentary rocks] K metodike opredeleniia okislitel'no-  
vosstanovitel'nogo potentsiala i  $p^H$  osadochnykh porod.  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 86 p. (MIRA 17:7)

*BC*

*A1*

- Application of picric acid in qualitative micro-analysis. A. F. Chaverno and N. G. Ymanigo (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1958, 6, 2116-2118).—Characteristic crystals are obtained with picric acid in presence of + the following min. amounts of the cations:  
 $K^+ 0.18$ ,  $Na^+ 1.1$ ,  $NH_4^+ 0.3$ ,  $Mg^{++}$  and  $Ba^{++} 2.3$ ,  $Hr^- 6.1$ ,  
 $NI^{--} 7.2$ ,  $Pb^- 4.9$ ,  $Zn^+ 2.1$ ,  $Hg^- 3$ ,  $Ag^+ 2 \times 10^{-5}$  g.  
R. T.

ATM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND CODES																										3RD AND 4TH CODES																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p><i>cat</i></p> <p>Dihydroxytetrachloroplatinic acid as a reagent for <math>\text{SnCl}_4</math>  N. G. Fesenko, <i>Zashchita</i> Lab. 8, No. 12, 1933-4  (1937); <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1940, No. 5, 60. P. 6</p> <p>7</p> <p>putes the conclusion of Khotimov (C. A. 32, 8078) on the  existence of a new reaction between <math>\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6(\text{OH})_2</math> and  <math>\text{SnCl}_4</math> with the formation of insol. <math>\text{SnPtCl}_6(\text{OH})_2</math>. The  colloidal ppt. does not correspond to that compound, but is  largely colloidal Pt. Under the influence of chlorides and,  especially, of HCl the <math>\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6(\text{OH})_2</math> ppt. is transformed to  <math>\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6</math>. In the case described, this probably takes place  under the influence of the hydrolytic products of <math>\text{SnCl}_4</math>.  W. K. Henn</p>																																																			
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PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p><b>New reagent for the microchemical detection of uranium.</b> N. G. Frenkel. <i>Zavodskaya Lab.</i> 10, 401 (1941).          --(Wap.) a drop of the test soln. to dryness, add a drop of satd. soln. of anthranilic acid and exam. under the microscope. The formation of needle-shaped prisms often collected in druses and differing from the crystals of anthranilic acid indicates the presence of UO<sub>3</sub>. The size of crystals is 25-40 μ. The sensitivity of the reaction is 0.012 γ. The reaction is interfered with by Cu, Ag and Zn. However, it is possible to detect 0.008 γ in the presence of a 20-fold amt. of Cu, 40-fold amt. of Ag and 15-fold amt. of Hg all present at once.          B. Z. Kamich</p>																									
<p align="center"><b>AND SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b></p>																									
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Mixer for substances with high viscosity. N. G. Kozlov  
Zavodskaya Lab. 12.  
(Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R.).  
(1949).—The mixer is an electrically driven perfor-  
ated piston traveling in a vertical cylinder containing  
sample. A packing gland for the connecting rod insures  
protection of sample from loss or contact with the atm.  
G. M. Kozlov

C.A.

14

Foaming of boiling mixtures of electrolytes which predominate in boiler water. N. G. Fesenko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 72, 547-50(1950).—Intensity of foaming of  $\text{NaCl-Na}_2\text{CO}_3\text{-NaOH}$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-Na}_2\text{CO}_3\text{-NaOH}$  was measured by the amt. of ml. of liquid carried over with the foam during rapid decrease of pressure over the boiling soln. Spatial diagrams were constructed showing foaming as a function of compn. and total concn. of each system. These make it possible to det. the foam carry-over of any mixt. of electrolytes with a total concn. of 20-120 milliequiv./liter. This cannot be directly applied for evaluating the foaming of water of the same compn. in a boiler because of the design features and operating conditions of the boiler. However, after the foaming intensity in a com. installation is detd. for several concns. corresponding to different fields of these diagrams, it is possible to forecast the foaming of the waters with changes in compn. of dissolved electrolytes. This possibility of forecasting foaming is of great importance for stationary boilers and for railway transport. The diagrams also show that the foaming action of mixts. of electrolytes does not follow the principle of additivity. The time for blowing the boilers to reduce foaming should be detd. not on the basis of  $\text{Cl}^-$  or total salt content but on the basis of the content of  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{--}$ ,  $\text{CO}_3^{--}$ , and  $\text{OH}^-$  in the waters. B. Z. K.

FESSENKO, N. G.

PA 193T29

USSR/Chemistry - Foam-Formation in Boilers

Oct 51

"Evaluation of Blowing of Boilers as a Method for Combating Foaming of Boiler Water," S.A. Durov, Ya. M. Nemirovskiy, N.G. Fesenko, Hydrochem Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXI, No 9, pp 989-992

Investigation of ability of boiling solns to form foam by method of foam entrainment shows that mixts of electrolytes act much more strongly than calcns by rule of additivity show. Inorg colloids with both pos and neg charges have foam-forming action. Constructed diagram of form entrainment for ternary system of electrolytes characteristic for boiler water in iron boilers by chloride or total salt content in boiler water must be replaced by more rational detn of tendency toward foam-formation from diagrams of ternary (or quaternary) systems.

PA 193T29



FESENKO, N.G.

Foaming of boiling solutions of electrolytes  $\text{NaCl} - \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 -$   
(mixture of 50%  $\text{NaOH}$  and 50%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) and  $\text{NaCl} - \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 -$   
 $\text{NaOH}$ . *Gidrokhim.mat.* no.20:120-127 '53. (MLRA 7:3)

1. *Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk.*  
(Foam) (Electrolytes)

FESENKO, N. G.

200

The complexometric determination of calcium in natural waters with the aid of murexide as indicator

Fezenko (Hydrochem. Inst. Leningrad)

Abstract 26, 194-195 (1975)

less than 40-50 mg. Ca in an Erlenmeyer flask, add a dry mixed indicator (murexide 0.5 and NaCl 0.5 g%) and 2 cc. of 2N NaOH. Stir the solution with a glass rod. Titrate with 0.01N Thion B. I. until a change of color to violet which persists for 3 min.  $V = 2.5 \times 10^4$  1000,  $V_1$  where  $V$  is normality of 1 cc. of 1 and  $V_1$  the ml. taken for determination. Cu, Mn, and Zn interfere with the determination.

adding a few drops of 5% NaOH. To remove iron add ammonium bismate, that of Mn by a few drops of 5%  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} \cdot \text{HCl}$ . Zn and Fe are removed with a few drops of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ . The synthesis of murexide from uric acid through the illoxan and illoxanthin stages is described.

A. S. Merkin

pm 8/24

14-57-6-12301

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,  
p 84 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Fesenko, N. G., Denin, A. A.

TITLE: Chemical Composition of Water in the Main Don Canal  
and the Lower Don Canal (O khimicheskoy sostave vody  
Donskogo magistral'nogo i Nizhne-Donskogo kanalov)

PERIODICAL: Gidrokhim. materialy, 1955, Vol 25, pp 170-175

ABSTRACT: Investigations carried out by the authors in 1952 and  
1953 have shown that water in the canals during the  
first months of their use differed from the water in  
the Teimlyanskoye reservoir which supplies them  
by higher mineral content; this is caused by leech-  
ing of easily soluble salts from the canal bed. The  
content of principal ions has not changed since  
August 1952 through the length of the canal, and dur-  
ing the year the ion content has changed in the same  
way as the content in the water at the lower part of

Card 1/2



14-57-6-12301

Chemical Composition of Water (Cont.)

the Tsimlyanskoye reservoir. The canal water belongs to the bicarbonate calcium group of type II; it is characterized by the absence of  $\text{CO}_3$ , and by the small amount of ions  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$  and

$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$

$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$

Card 2/2

O. V. B.

FESENKO, N.G.

Hydrochemical character of the TSimlyansk Reservoir during its initial period of operation. Gidrokhim.mat.25:69-97 '55.

(MIRA 9:6)

1.Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk.  
(TSimlyansk Reservoir--Water)

FESENKO, N. G.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61353

Author: Fesenko, N. G., Rogozhin, V. I., Fesenko, Ye. A., Sheynin, M. S.

Institution: None

Title: Prevalent Conditions of Dissolved Gases and Hydrobiology of the Tsimlyanskoye Reservoir during the Period of the First Winter Stagnation

Original

Periodical: Gidrokhim. materialy, 1955, 25, 98-114

Abstract: The first 1952-1953 winter period in the history of Tsimlyanskoye reservoir was characterized by a sufficiently high content of dissolved oxygen in the water from beginning to the end of the ice-bound period. This high  $O_2$  content was due during the initial period the intensive wind-induced aeration of the water and persisted thereafter as a result of low temperature of the water in conjunction with paucity of zooplankton and benthos. Small depth of the snowcover could contribute to production of  $O_2$  as a result

Card 1/2

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61353

Abstract: of life activities of phytoplankton, but with a small amount of biomass of the latter the quantity of phyto-genic  $O_2$  could not be considerable and was probably depleted by  $O_2$  consumption of the zooplankton. Retention of a relatively high  $O_2$  content was also sustained by a rise of the water level in the reservoir during the icebound period which prevents the discharge into the reservoir of ground waters poor in oxygen. Dynamics of vertical distribution of  $O_2$  is dependent upon the nature of the submerged vegetation.

Card 2/2

PESENKO, N.G.; ZENIN, A.A.

Chemical composition of water in the main Don Canal and in the lower Don Canal. Gidrokhim. mat. 25:170-175 '55. (MIRA 9:6)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novochoerkassk.  
(Volga-Don Canal--Water)

F ESENKO, N. G.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61348

Author: Fesenko, N. G., Zenin, A. A.

Institution: None

Title: On Chemical Composition of Azov Main Canal and Questions Relating to Its Formation

Original

Periodical: Gidrokhim. materialy, 1955, 25, 178-182

Abstract: Field investigations during 1952-1953 revealed that content of principal ions in water of canal is distributed unevenly along its length but no over-all increase in total ions was noted. Mineralization of water during vegetative period varies but slightly (1,327-1,408 mg/l in 1952, 1,259-1,479 mg/l in 1953, for water inflowing to the canal). In all samples of water is found an excess of Mg over Ca. According to classification of Aleksin the canal water appertain sometimes to sulfate, sometimes to chloride class, and sodium group of second type. Irrigational coefficient

Card 1/2

*Geochem. Inst. Novocherkassk*

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61348

Abstract: of the water is 5.7-7.4 which constitutes a hazard of soil salination. Sources of accumulation of principal ions are underground waters of zone of active water exchange between river B. Yegorlyk and Veselovskiy reservoir. Nevinnomysskiy canal exercises little influence on composition of water in the main canal.

Card 2/2

FESSENKO, N.G.

Direct trilonometric determination of the di- and trivalent iron dissolved in water. Gidrokhim. mat. 27:135-139 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novochoerkassk.  
(Iron--Analysis) (Titration)



~~FESENKO, M. G.~~

Direct trilonometric determination of magnesium in water. *Gidrokhim.*  
mat. 27:140-145 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. *Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.*  
(Magnesium--Analysis) (Titration)

*F E S E N K O, N. G.*

50-2-14/22

AUTHOR: Fesenko, N. G.

TITLE: Water Sampling Device for River Cross Sections (Prisposoble-  
niye dlya otbora prob vody po poperechnomu stvoru reki)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 44 - 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Differences in the percentage of solved chemicals will occur in various points of the river usually after the junction with its tributary, the inflow of industrial waste water, and others.  
The influence of the inflows is so great that one was forced to take a series of samples in several depths of the water in order to make up a characteristic.  
For the water sampling from the North-Donetz a device was used which can be used successfully also for investigations of other not navigable rivers. This device has proved to be very comfortable and permits an automatic sampling in the desired depth (figure 1). A rubber hose is fastened by means of a metal ring to a wire attached to blocks; the end of the rubber

Card 1/2

50-2-14/22

Water Sampling Device for River Cross Sections

hose is fastened to a shaft hanger fitted out with a weight. A displacement of the wire causes the displacement of the weight and of the end of the rubber hose. The existence of marks on the wire permits to put the end in precisely the desired vertical position. The sampling is carried out by means of a pump, or according to the principle of the siphon, undisturbedly a more simple way. The described device permits to take quickly and in precisely the given horizons in the course of 24 hours of observation, also at night or during a thunder-shower. There is 1 figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Fesenko, N.G. 32-1-9/55

TITLE: The "Trilonometric" Determination of Iron in Ores and Agglomerates (O trilonometricheskom opredelenii zheleza v rudakh i aglomerate).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Quantitative determinations of this kind were suggested by Usatenko and Mikhaylova [Ref. 1], viz. by the titration of iron with a trilon-B-solution in sulfosalicylic acid as indicator. A renewed examination of this method gave results which were higher by 5%, which is in this case explained by the fact that "cold titration" was used. Titration at 60° was recommended by Flaschka [Ref. 2], Lyndersen and Gjems [Ref. 3], as well as by Bashkirtseva and Yakimets [Ref. 4]. In the case of the method developed by Usatenko and Mikhaylova it is further criticized that it does not take pH-value control into account, whereas, as is maintained, reliable results would be obtainable only at pH-values=1-3. According to Kuznetsov [Ref. 5] disturbing colorings may form with other ions with pH=4-4.5. A process of analysis is described in the paper, by means of which these shortcomings could be removed.

Card 1/2

The "Trilonometric" Determination of Iron in Ores and Agglomerates

32-1-9/55

The sample is here dissolved in a hydrochloric acid solution and is diluted with water. Into the solution a strip of Congo indicator paper or a tropeolin strip (00) is introduced; furthermore, nitric acid is added in drops to the solution until the red color of the Congo paper becomes bluish-violet ( $\text{pH}=3$ ), or, in the case of tropeolin, it turns from yellow to red ( $\text{pH}=1,3$ ). The solution is then heated up to  $60^{\circ}$ ; for this purpose some crystals of sulfosalicylic acid are added and titration with a trilon B solution is carried out until the violet coloring disappears. There are 6 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Hydrochemical Institute AN USSR (Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 -1. Iron-Determination 2. Titration

FESSENKO, N.G.

Extraction method for purifying ground material is one of the ways to reduce sewage contamination. Gig. 1 san. 24 no.9:78-79 S '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Gidrokhimicheskogo instituta Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(EXTRACTION APPARATUS)

KAPLIN, V.T., starshiy laborant; FESENKO, N.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik,  
kandidat khimicheskikh nauk

Quantitative determination of phenols in natural reservoirs when  
their content is 0.001 mg. per liter and higher. Gig. i san. 25  
no. 8:41-43 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Gidrokhimicheskogo instituta AN SSSR.  
(WATER—ANALYSIS) (PHENOLS)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5374

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut

Gidrokhimicheskiye materialy, t. XXX (Hydrochemical substances, v.30)  
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 213 p. Errata slip inserted.  
2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut  
(Novocherkassk).

Editorial Board (Title page): Resp. Ed.: O. A. Alekin, N. V.  
Veselovskiy, Deputy Resp. Ed. V. G. Jatsko, G. S. Konovalov,  
M. I. Kriventsov, P. A. Kryukov, Resp. Secretary and K. G.  
Lazarev. Ed. of Publishing House: D. N. Trifonov. Tech. Ed.:  
I. T. Dorokhina.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for hydrologists, hydrochemists,  
and hydrometeorologists.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 22 articles on the hydrochemistry  
of rivers and water bodies in the USSR. The authors discuss

~~Card 1/8~~



Hydrochemical Substances

SOV/5374

pollution, spectrographic methods of determining the content of microelements in water, and the content and discharge of ions, gases, as well as chemical, biogenic, and organic substances. A map showing the distribution of the ionic discharge of rivers in the USSR is the most complete to appear in print to date. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

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Hydrochemical Substances

SOV/5374

- Krepkogorskiy, L. N. [Kafedra gigiyeny Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. Lenina-Department of Hygiene, Kazan' State Institute for the Improvement of Physicians imeni Lenin]. Fluorine in the Surface Waters of Kazakhstan 32
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~~Card~~ 3/8

KAPLIN, V.T.; FESSENKO, N.G.

Rapid method of determining ammonium ions in the waste water  
from the manufacture of by-product coking plants. Koks i  
khim. no.5:49-50 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR.  
(Sewage--Analysis) (Ammonium salts)  
(Coke industry--By-products)

FESENKO, N.G.

Phenols in waters of the Northern Donets and Don Rivers. Gidrokhim.  
mat. 30:75-83 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novochoerkassk.  
(Northern Donets River--Water--Pollution) (Phenols)  
(Don River--Water--Pollution)

FESENKO, N.G.; KLIMOV, I.T.

Amount of heavy metals in the Kázenyy Torets and Northern Donets  
during irrigation periods. Gig. i san. 25 no.3:104-105 Mr '60.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Gidrokhimicheskogo instituta Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(DONETS VALLEY—WATER—POLLUTION) (METALS)

ZENIN, A.A.; ROGOZHNIKIN, V.I.; FESENKO, N.G.

Nature of the movement of water masses near the dam in Tsimlyansk,  
Gorkiy, Kuybyshev, and Stalingrad Reservoirs. Gidrokhim. mat. 32:113-  
121 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.  
(Reservoirs)  
(Hydraulics)  
(Water—Composition)

FESENKO, N.G. (Novocherkassk); SOLOMIN, G.A. (Novocherkassk)

Method for fast voluminal determination of  $\text{Fe}^{+++}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{++}$ , and  $\text{Al}^{+++}$   
in ferric and mixed coagulants. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.1:16-17  
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(Water--Purification)

KLIMOV, I.T., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FESENKO, N.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Pollution of acid waters by heavy metals in the coal mines of the Donets Basin. Gig. i san. 26 no.5:97-98 My '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Gidrokhimicheskogo instituta AN SSSR.  
(DONETS BASIN--WATER--POLLUTION) (MINE WATERS)



KAPLIN, V.T., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FESENKO, N.G., starshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik, kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Preservation of water samples containing phenols. Gig. i san. 26  
no.6:68-69 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Gidrokhimicheskogo instituta AN SSSR.  
(WATER--ANALYSIS) (PHENOLS)

DATSKO, V.G., doktor khim.nauk; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khim.nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA,  
L.V., kand.khim.nauk

Hydrochemical sources for the comprehensive utilization and protection  
of water resources. Vest.AN SSSR 31 no.9:135-136 S '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Water--Analysis)

DATSKO, V.G., prof.; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; BRAZHNKOVA,  
L.V.; PONOMAREV, I.F., prof.

Fifteenth All-Union Hydrochemical Conference. Zhur. VKhO 6 no.6:  
702 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Water conservation--Congresses)

KAPLIN, V.T.; FESENKO, N.G.

Determination of phenols in water by means of pyramidon. Zav.lab.  
28 no.3:287-288 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR.  
(Phenols) (Aminopyrine)

DATSKO, V.G., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; PONOMAREV, I.F., doktor  
khimicheskikh nauk; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khimicheskikh nauk;  
BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Sixteenth Hydrochemical Conference. Zhur. VKHO 7  
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(Water-Composition)

DATSKO, V.G., doktor khim.nauk; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khim.nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA,  
L.V., kand.khim.nauk

Studies of the chemical composition of surface waters. Vest.AN  
SSSR 32 no.8:124-125 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Water—Composition)

LEBEDEVA, Ye.M.; FESENKO, N.G.

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1. Dnepropetrovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.  
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PESENKO, N.N., kapitan 3-go rango

Errors of distant reading gyroscopic compasses of the "Kurs"  
and "Giria" type. Mer. sbor. 48 no.10:56-61 0 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

(N) L 11928-66 EWT(d) BC  
ACC NR: AP6001834 SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/65/000/010/0056/0061

AUTHOR: <sup>44, 55</sup>Fesenko, N.N. (Lieutenant commander)

ORG: none

TITLE: Error of the repeaters of the "Kurs" and "Girya" gyrocompasses

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 10, 1965, 56-61

TOPIC TAGS: ship navigation, error prediction, error correction, gyrocompass

ABSTRACT: After noticing on one of the ships that the gyrocompass correction is not constant in magnitude and in sign, the author established, by analyzing the errors, that the gyrocompass correction depends on the course angle and the magnitude of the compass direction; i.e., it is burdened by the total error of two components and is characteristic of this type of repeater. The error appears usually after the change of glass or of the compass card for the coarse reading of the repeater and insufficient centering, or after a spontaneous displacement of the centering sleeve of the repeater glass bushing or of the coarse scale, following vibrations and the shaking of the ship's hull by nearby explosions. The paper presents the derivations of the quantitative theoretical error estimates for various causes and applies the various expressions for 1) the determination of the magnitude and sign of the displacement of the center of the direction finder relative to the Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6001834

center of the azimuthal circle and its removal; and 2) the determination of the magnitude and sign of the displacement of the center of the coarse reading reel relative to the center of the azimuthal circle and the ways for its removal. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas, 5 figures, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: none

HW  
Card 2/2

FESENKO, N. V.

191T63

USSR/Hydrology - Siphons

Sep 51

"Mud Filling of Siphons and Its Prevention," N. V. Fesenko, Engr

"Gidrotekh i Meliorat" Vol III, No 9, pp 60-64

Fesenko experimented in Moscow Hydraulics Institute Vilyams under guidance of Professors M. V. Potapov and B. A. Pyshkin, in 1946 and 1947, studying structure of flow with directing mudguards in attempt to improve construction for achievement of max flow at min energy losses. Suggestion by P. V. Mikheyev, Cand Tech Sci, of a helical pipe is worth notice. Further study of problem is expected.

191T63



FESENKO, N. V., Cand of Bio Sci -- (diss) "Influence of light conditions on the development of generative organs of wheat grains." Leningrad, ;957, 22 pp (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences im Lenin. All-Union Institute of Plant Culture), 100 copies (KL, 35-57, 107)

~~RESERVED~~ N.V., kand.biol.nauk

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